

**STATE OF OKLAHOMA**  
**PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM**  
*Executive Summary*  
*of the*  
**2014 Annual Compliance Report**

The State of Oklahoma's Public Water Supply Program currently oversees one thousand six hundred and eighty (1,680) public water supplies ("PWS") that meet the federal definition of a PWS. The grand total number of violations for the calendar year of 2014 was three thousand five hundred and seventy-six (3,576). Some public water systems may be counted more than once if they incurred multiple violations. The actual total number of public water systems in violation for MCL was three hundred and eleven (311). Of the one thousand six hundred and eighty (1,680) systems, one thousand three hundred and sixty-nine (1,369) or eighty-one percent (81%) of these systems reported no maximum contaminant level ("MCL") violations. Seven hundred and ninety-nine (799) systems or fifty-two percent (52%) of the one thousand six hundred and eighty (1,680) PWS's incurred a violation at some point during the calendar year of 2014.

Seven (7) systems had twenty-four (24) violations for exceeding the MCL for arsenic. One (1) system had one (1) violation for arsenic monitoring. One (1) system had twelve (12) violations for exceeding the MCL of the Inorganic Chemical Contaminant ("IOC") group. One (1) system had one (1) violation for IOC group monitoring. Twenty-two (22) systems had sixty-one (61) violations for exceeding the nitrate MCL standard in at least one of their wells during the calendar year of 2014. Thirty-six (36) systems had thirty-nine (39) nitrate monitoring violations. There were zero (0) systems with Synthetic Organic Contaminant ("SOC") group MCL violations. Five (5) systems had eight (8) SOC monitoring contaminant group violations. Two (2) systems had two (2) Volatile Organic Chemical Contaminant ("VOC") group MCL violations. Sixteen (16) systems had four hundred and eighty-one (481) VOC contaminant group monitoring violations.

Thirteen (13) systems had fifty-six (56) Radionuclide MCL violations in the calendar year 2014. Zero (0) systems had violations for Radionuclides monitoring. There were eight hundred and seventy-one (871) violations of the Disinfection Byproducts Rule ("DBPR") MCL by two hundred and six (206) systems. Twenty-six (26) systems had seventy-one (71) violations of the DBPR Treatment Technique requirement. One hundred and eighty-seven (187) systems had four hundred and sixty-seven (467) monitoring violations for the DBPR.

Eight (8) systems had eight (8) Total Coliform Rule ("TCR") Acute MCL violations, meaning eight (8) mandatory Boil Orders were issued for these PWSs that tested positive for fecal coliform or E-coli. Eighty-two (82) PWSs had ninety-five (95) TCR MCL violations that indicated a confirmed coliform positive sample. Three hundred and twenty-eight (328) systems had six hundred and fifty (650) routine monitoring violations for TCR. Fifty-seven (57) systems had seventy-one (71) repeat monitoring violations for TCR.

Zero (0) systems were in violation of the Groundwater Rule ("GWR") Treatment Technique requirement. Seventy-three (73) systems had one hundred and thirteen (113) GWR

monitoring violations. All surface water PWSs in Oklahoma are required to provide filtration. Thirteen (13) systems had forty-two (42) Surface water Rule (“SWR”) treatment technique violations. One (1) system had seven (7) SWR monitoring violations. No systems had treatment technique violations for the Lead and Copper Rule. Forty-seven (47) systems had sixty-eight (68) monitoring violations for the Lead and Copper Rule. There were Four-hundred and twenty-five (425) systems that failed to submit their consumer confidence report (CCR) and/or CCR certification.

The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality issued two thousand one hundred and forty- three (2,143) enforcement actions in response to the violations listed in this report. These enforcement actions consisted of one thousand five hundred and fifty-four (1,554) informal enforcement letters. Five hundred and seventy-six (576) Notices of Violation (“NOVs”)/Consent Orders (“COs”), zero (0) Administrative Compliance Order (“ACOs”), and thirteen (13) Boil Advisories were administered. One thousand eight hundred and fifteen (1,815) systems were returned to compliance during the calendar year of 2014.

An informal enforcement document is the first document issued to facilities when they fail to monitor. A Notice of Violation is the first formal enforcement document issued to facilities when they exceed maximum allowable levels or fail to meet Department of Environmental Quality rules and regulations concerning matters such as construction deficiencies or operating procedures. A Consent Order is typically the next order issued. The Consent Order is an order that contains an agreement between the water system and the DEQ, and details the tasks and deadlines for correcting the cited violation. An Administrative Compliance Order is an order that is issued when time is limited, and there is a significant health hazard, or the water system refuses to agree to the Consent Order. Both the Consent Order and the Administrative Compliance Order have stipulated penalties for failing to meet the required deadlines. Boil Advisories are issued to systems that have “acute” or “fecal positive” bacteriological violations. Boil Advisories can also be issued for exceedance of turbidity, insufficient chlorine residual and pressure. Boil Advisories require immediate notice to all consumers in order inform the public of how to make their water safe for human consumption.

Copies of the full report and executive summary are available to the public from the Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Division, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor, 707 N. Robinson, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma or can be requested by mail at Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Division, P.O. Box 1677, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73101-1677. The full document is also available on the Water Quality Division website.

State website: [www.deq.state.ok.us](http://www.deq.state.ok.us)